

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:
—THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE—
Office on Illinois Street, North of Washington.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN, Editors.

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at *Four Dollars a year*, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at *Two Dollars a year*, always to be paid in advance.

\$1 in advance will pay for six months.

\$5 will pay for three copies one month.

* Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative session.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5.

All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the *cash*; or no attention will be paid to them.

Postage must be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STRANGE STORY.—Mr. H. Moody, of Winchester, relates the following story connected with the Winchester county jail:—About the middle of the last century, a man who had the care of some horses in Winchester took one of them, according to the custom of the day, to water at the town pond. There he met another man who had brought some cows to water. A dispute ensued between them, and, in the heat of the excitement, the former had recourse to a prong which he had brought with him, stabbed his antagonist in the face, and killed him. For this offence he was committed, tried, found guilty of wilful murder, and sentenced to be executed.

There might have been some mitigatory circumstances in the case which, at this period, would probably reduce the crime to manslaughter, and even in those days, when the laws were prodigal of life, obtained for him a respite beyond the twenty-four hours allotted to a murderer. He was sent back to prison, while it may be supposed the case was submitted to the twelve judges; but days, months and years rolled away without receiving a pardon, reprieve or order for execution. It was generally believed that no more would be heard of it. The governor, also, was of the same opinion, and as he had long known the unhappy man, employed him first to wait upon the debtors, then to go on errands into the town, and at length he gave him the charge of his horse.

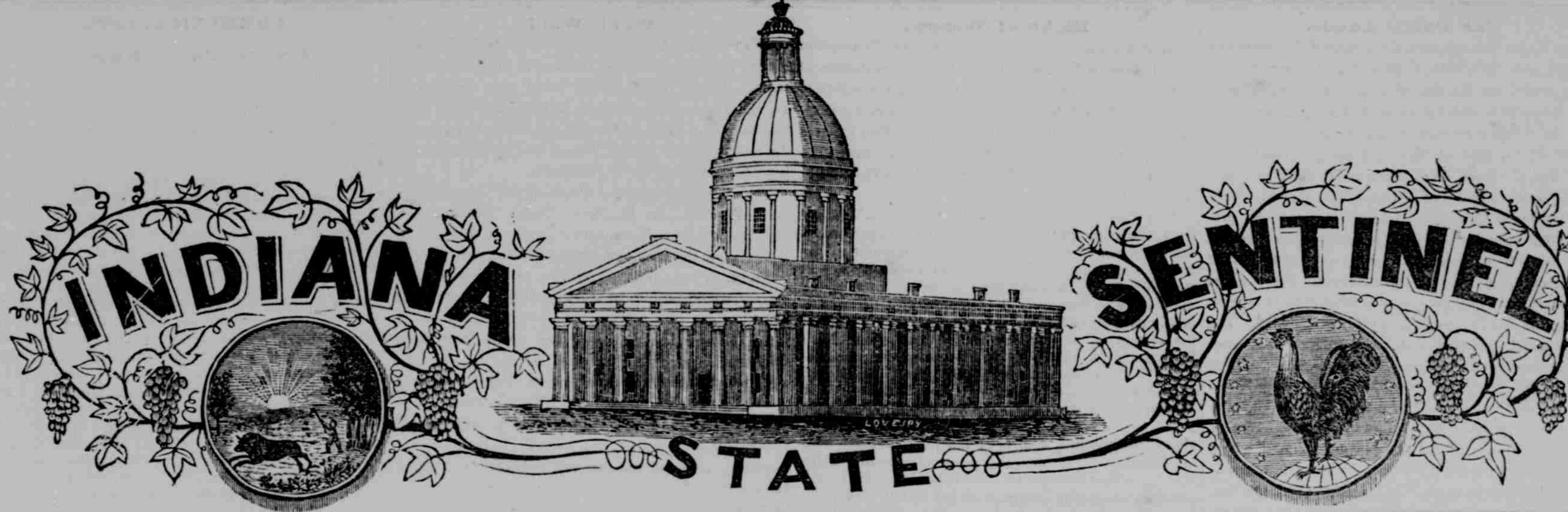
The man's conduct was orderly; he did not attempt to escape, and he was every night locked in his cell, like any other prisoner. One day he was sent with the governor's horse to Crawley, a distance of five miles, and upon his return he was immediately ordered into prison, where his almost broken-hearted master and keeper communicated to him the fatal intelligence that the warrant from the office of the secretary of state had arrived, commanding his immediate execution, which actually took place on the following day. It appears that after the sentence of the judge had been confirmed, and the warrant duly signed, it was misplaced with other papers in the secretary of state's office, was only brought to light by a change in the occupant, who, finding it filled up at once forwarded it to the sheriff of the county.—*English paper.*

REFORMATION.—Every community should be constantly under the influence of reformation. So long as its customs, opinions, laws and institutions have not arrived at that degree of perfection of which they are susceptible, philosophers and legislators ought never to allow the progress of reformation to stop. A silent and gradual reformation of errors and abuses that keeps pace with the new wants and changing circumstances of a people, is the only means of preventing an occasional revolution. If errors and abuses of any kind are not reformed, they will increase. They will propagate their species from one generation to another, until the vast accumulation of evil thus occasioned cannot be overthrown, except by a disastrous revolution,—a revolution that may throw society back many years in the march of improvement. A government that will not suffer constant and gradual reformation, must be obliged to submit to an occasional revolution.

INTERESTING TO COFFEE DRINKERS.—Mr. Payen's dissertation on the nutritive and stimulative properties of coffee has great value in France. He regards *aroma* as a superior quality in food, which the animals understand by instinct. He divests *chicory* of all honor and comparative merit. He denounces it as a prejudicial crop for the soil, and rejoices that the agriculturists of the northern departments have abandoned the growth and trade to the Belgians and Germans. The consumption of coffee is far preferable for the indigenous sugar interests; every quintal of it imported into France occasions the consumption of three hundred pounds of sugar. French *bouillon* is manifold less substantial than pure coffee, as generally made and drunk with milk. The chemist's essay is both scientific and practical.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE. On Saturday 6th inst., at 7 o'clock p.m., at the church of St. Martin, says the Attakappas Gazette, a very interesting ceremony took place at the foot of the altar. It was the youngest couple imaginable receiving the marriage sacrament. The groom was 92 years of age, and the bride, with white robe and veil, had entered upon her second century, that is to say, she was 101 years of age. Both without any serious infirmities, kneeled down and made their first communion. A marriage promise had existed between them for the last 65 years. "Better late than never" is a maxim that can be well applied in this circumstance.

Those who study human nature ought to make it their first maxim, that those who are tolerant of the follies of their fellows—who sympathise with, and assist their wishes, and who apparently forget their own desires, as they devote themselves to the accomplishment of those of their friends, must have the warmest affections to be able to conquer their wayward humors, so that they can invest themselves of selfishness, and incorporate in their own being the pleasures and pains of those around them.



Indianapolis, July 18, 1846.]

SEMI-WEEKLY.

[Volume II: Number 14.

A SLY TIP OF THE CREATURE.—One of our subscribers, says the R. Island Republican, who happened to be in Newport last summer, got down into the bar-room at a very early hour, when there was nobody but a boy in attendance; when lo, who should come in first but a tall, well-dressed, very solemn looking Quaker gentleman, fit was a yearly meeting. He looked about for a moment, and then turning to the boy—

"Boy," said he, "does thee ever make any lemonade?"

"Certainly, sir, a great deal every day."

"Well, make me a glass; take that largest sized tumbler."

Boy mixes ingredients, and pours in water after half full.

"Stop; leave a vacancy. Has thee any French brandy?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, pour till I tell thee to stop."

Pours.

"Stop! Has thee any good Jamaica rum?"

"None, sir."

"Any Santa Cruz?"

"Yes."

"Well pour till I tell thee to stop."

Pours to the brim.

"Stop!"

Boy mixs.

And then our Quaker friend, setting the brimful, well-seasoned breaker to his lips, poured down in one continuous stream, the whole draught, without the interruption of a breath. Then, with that look of satisfaction to the inner man, which on such occasions is seen, but not described, he sat down his glass and called what's to pay?—He paid and turned to go away, but stopped, as if he had forgotten something, just as he reached the door, and casting back an eye to the fountain of refreshment, where he had imbibed the exhilarating beverage, he exclaimed,

"Lad, there's a very small boy, but they does make a great *lemonade!*"

Our old subscriber, who witnessed the above says, that taking it all together, he thought he should have split.

GREEN SASS DRINKS.—A Hoosier stopped opposite one of our fashionable drinking saloons yesterday, and with his hands deep in his pockets, and the front of his chip turned up, seemed looking with absorbing interest into the interior, at an individual luxuriating on a julep, with straw accompaniments.

"Well, I'll swar if that ain't a new kick," says he. "Who'd a thought of such a thing as a green sass drink? How consarned cool that feller sucks it! soloquized he, moving his body in a sympathetic manner as if engaged in drawing the fluid himself, "I'll have a taste of that mixtur', ef I bust a bit," was his conclusion; so in he went.

"What will you take, sir?" inquired the barkeeper.

"Just go on and give that feller hislicker, 'cause I ain't half as dry as he looks," said our Hoosier, pointing to a customer at the other end of the counter.

"Now, sir!" again said the attentive attendant.

The Hoosier reached across the counter, took hold of his collar, and, drawing him close up, whispered in his ear:

"A green sass drink, with *all* the fixins! and then he winked his eye familiarly, that to convey his meaning more fully that all the ingredients should be *there*.

"Yes, sir," said the bar-keeper.

The mint was fixed in, the ice beside it, the sugar piled on top, and the fluid delicately poured over all, a *l'Empire*; the whole was then commingled, and, with the accompanying straw ornament, handed to the customer. He pulled his hands out of his pocket, picked up the glass and commenced first a suck, then a *guffaw*, which exercise he continued until the straw squeaked with emptiness, whereupon setting it down he pulled out his bit, and repeating the operation of whistling to the bar-keeper, told him secretly;

"I've seed through them ar' green sass drinks—their poooty good, all 'cept the ice, and I reckon thur cold enough 'thout that; but, stranger, that fodder stuff is an alman'z, cutie idee for the temperance folks; it's purt in I speculate, to hide the licker!"—St. Louis *Reveille*.

BENEVOLENCE.—If you examine the head of a person who takes great delight in doing good to others, who is continually employing himself in framing schemes for their comfort and so on, you may depend upon finding his head well developed in this particular part (the top); whilst on the other hand, if you examine the head of a person, and find it flat on the top, "Oh!" he will say, "charity begins at home." This feeling is very strong in mankind; fortunately there is a great deal of natural benevolence in man in all countries. Some few children are inclined to give what they have to others; they will give anything—their toys or confectionaries, or anything, and other children will not give a bit; they will say, "No, I will keep it myself." You may always find in the former the organ of benevolence very prominent.

Dr. Spurzheim.

An English gentleman, travelling the country of Kilkenny, came to a lord, and hired a boat to take him across. The water being rather more agitated than was agreeable to him, he asked the boatman if my person was ever lost in the passage. "Never," replied the boatman, "my brother was drowned here last week, but we found him next day."

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to his new residence, has given notice to his agent, Mr. G. W. Cady, to sell his stock of *Cash & Credit*. The subscriber has just removed to New Haven, Conn., and will sell most of his very liquid assets, and all who wish for GREAT BARGAINS must call soon. His stock is ample and good. This offer he makes only for a few weeks, when he will necessarily require a larger stock. Those in want of cheap and valuable goods will please call on him, as this is his only chance of getting good and valuable work cheap.

C. B. DAVIS, *Opposite Browne's Hotel.*

SELLING OFF CHEAP, *Cash & Credit*. The subscriber desires to sell his stock of *Cash & Credit*. The subscriber offers to sell *Very Reduced* rates, much lower than of August next. People may rest assured that Great Bargains will be had.

W. H. MITCHELL, *Opposite Browne's Hotel.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. FIRST RATE COOK, to do the work of a small family where there are no children. One possessing the requisite qualifications has a good position, and honest wages, by applying at this office.

8-30a.m.

WRENCHES MAKER WANTED. *Wanted*, immediately, a good Journeyman Fitter, Walker, & Turner, &c. Call on J. L. BUGG, *Opposite Browne's Hotel.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. FIRST RATE COOK, to do the work of a small family where there are no children. One possessing the requisite qualifications has a good position, and honest wages, by applying at this office.

10-30a.m.

JOURNEYMAN TAILOR. *Wanted*, immediately, two Journeyman Tailors, who should be expert in tailoring and good wages will be given. Now need apply who are at the best of workmen.

2-3p.m.

DOCTOR EVANS. *Wanted*, over Miller's Hat Store, 2d street east of Washington

iox.—The Greek name of the violet is ion. It is traced by some etymologist to Ia, the daughter of Midas, who was brothaed to Atys, and changed by Diana into a violet, to hide her from Apollo. The beautiful, modest flower still retains the bashful timidity of the nymph, partially concealing itself amidst foliage from the garrish gaze of the sun.

HOMESPURGE SOUP.—Take two starved pigeons, hang them by a string in the kitchen window, so that the sun will cast the shadow of the pigeons into an iron pot already on the fire and which will hold ten gallons of water—boil the shadow over a slow fire for ten hours, and then give the patient one drop in a glass of water every ten days.

L. O. O. F.

Members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows are hereby generally notified, that on the third Tuesday, the 21st day of July instant, during the regular semi-annual session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Indiana, a celebration will occur, under the auspices of Centre Lodge, No. 18, of Indianapolis, and by permission of the Grand Lodge of the State. Members of the Order are respectfully invited to be present, and join in the ceremonies of the occasion.

W. M. SULLIVAN, *Com.*

July 6, 1846.

J. P. CHAPMAN, *Com.*

J. B. MCNEELY, *Com.*

Rev. A. BOWER, of the Associate Reform Church, continues to preach at the Public Seminary in this city, on each Sabbath at half past ten in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon.

G. R. SPALDING'S *Mammoth North American Circus.*

Corrected for the Indiana State Sentinel by J. D. CIRLISSLE, *CO., Miller and Merchant.*

BEFF-net

BACON—per lb

Hog round

Shoulders

Sides clear

LEATHER—sole pr lb

COTTON-YARN—pr lb

CALICOES—per lb

Seating

Tallow mould

RIB—per lb

RIBS

ST. DOMINGO

COCONUTS

Flaxseed oil

FLOUR AND MEAL

City mills per lb

Country mills per lb

CORN meal per bushel

20 SEEDS—per bush

FRUIT—per bushel

Apples dried

Raisins

GRASSE—per lb

GLASS

IRON

LEAD

LEAVES—per ton

LIME

LOAF SODA

MAIZE

MILK

MOLASSES

ONION

PEPPERMINT

POPPY SEEDS

POUNDS

ROSES

SOAPS

SPICES

STARCH